



The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881).

SINGLE COPY: 10 CTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.



8266

壹拜禮號九月六英港香

MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1919.

日式十月五

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE AFGHAN SITUATION.

MORE LOOTING INCIDENTS.

Simla, June 4.

The Wazirs are believed to be looting Nadir Khan's transport. The situation in Tochi Valley is quieter. The tribal Lashkars are dwindling and the total scattered in the parties remaining is estimated at 1,500.

Bodies of Mahsuds and Shesannis are reported to be invading the Derajat border, west of Dera Ismail Khan.

A column has moved out to meet them. There is no change at Dakka save for occasional sniping north of Kabul River.

The people of Kafiristan are reported to have recently organised a raid and looted 5,000 head of livestock from the Afghans in Asmar district. Sardar Abdul Qudus, whom the Amir sent to Kandahar to command Southern Afghanistan, has arrived at Dabri, eighteen miles from Charman, with a body of Afghan troops. He has written to General Barratt saying he has received from Kabul orders regarding the cessation of fighting. A similar message has been received from Nadir Khan. Both have been informed that provided they do not remain in British territory and do not engage in hostilities we will suspend operations pending the acceptance of our conditions by the Amir.

In the Amritsar National Bank murder cases, 20 persons have been sentenced to death.

Amir Amanullah's letter asking for a cessation of hostilities has reached Simla.

TRIBESMEN DESPERSED.

Simla, June 6.

At Tochi a column joined our troops from Zran Shah, without opposition. The majority of the Madda Chel, also Upper Tochi Wazirs, are reported to be returning to their homes. About 500 tribesmen in the vicinity of Girni, a post fifteen miles west of Tank, have been dispersed. A number of casualties was inflicted. Aeroplanes report that Afghan camps have now moved up the River Kaita, north-west from Sinwam. Portions of the Szob district are still disturbed. The wires have been cut near Fort Sandeman and at Draband in Delajat. With the above exceptions, the general attitude of the tribes has improved.

ARRIVAL OF AUSTRIAN DELEGATES.

SPEECH BY THE LEADER OF THE DELEGATION.

St. German, June 2.

The portions of the peace terms which were ready for presentation were handed to the Austrian delegates here to-day. Steel-helmeted and unarmed troops surrounded the Chateau, the hall of which much is smaller than that at Versailles, and about twice as many people were in it. Consequently, the impressiveness of the scene was greatly marred. The Austrian Delegation, headed by Renner and escorted by an Italian officer, arrived at 12.22, all in top hats and tail coats, in contrast to the British delegates, many of whom were unconventionally attired. For example, Mr. Lloyd George and Viscount Grey were in a lounge suit.

The session was formally opened at 12.22. M. Clemenceau made a three-minute speech in French, which was translated into English, then into Italian, and then into German.

Dutasta presented the terms to the Austrians at 12.27. Renner then made a speech in German. He complained of the delay in the presentation of the terms and declared that the Austrian Republic was entirely free of the Hapsburg Dynasty. Never would it have declared war itself. He concluded his speech at 12.50.

The Austrians were given a fortnight to consider the terms that were presented, and to submit their observations on them.

GOING TO BREAK THE NEWS TO AUSTRIA.

St. German, June 2.

Renner is leaving this evening for Austria with the terms.

FIGHTING IN RUSSIA.

BOLSHEVIKS AGAIN DEFEATED.

Omsk, May 24.

Admiral Koltchak's offensive is continuing successfully in the Perm-Kazan railway sector. A number of villages, prisoners and material were captured.

Severe fighting occurred at the mouth of the Viatka River. The enemy was repeatedly repulsed.

GERMAN LABOUR PLEA.

NOT ACCEPTABLE TO ALLIES.

Paris, May 31.

M. Clemenceau, replying to Count Rantzau's Labour Note, cabled on the 25th inst., says the Allies are most anxious to collaborate with the workers in formulating Labour legislation, but such legislation must be passed by representatives of the whole community. He declares that all the demands of the Berne Conference were examined and mostly embodied in the Peace Treaty. He says the German delegates will be admitted, after a brief interval, to full membership of the International Labour Organisation.

M. Clemenceau rejects the idea of holding a Labour Conference at Versailles before the conclusion of peace, because the consequent delay to the peace negotiations would be inimical to the interests of workers.

BOLSHEVIK ACTIVITY IN TURKEY.

Paris, May 31.

Some disquietude has been created in Paris by news that the ill-famed Committee of Union and Progress in Constantinople is once more gaining ground, assisted by Bolshevik agents.—*Hara*.

CHINA AND THE PEACE TREATY.

Paris, May 31.

The Chinese Society for International Peace at a meeting just held in Paris stated that China should sign the Peace Treaty only on the condition of all adopting the following resolution: "That the Chinese Delegation to the Peace Conference should abstain from signing the Peace Treaty unless a reserve can be made of the clauses respecting the question of Manchuria and Shantung." —*Hara*.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

TRANS-OCEANIC FLIGHT.

CREW OF N.C. 4, 1 AND 3 IN LONDON.

London, June 1.

The crews of N.C. 4, N.C. 1, and N.C. 3 have arrived in London. They received a most enthusiastic reception at Paddington.

RECALCITRANT LONDON POLICE.

STRIKE DEFERRED TILL AFTER PEACE.

London, June 1.

The Police ballot resulted in 44,539 for and 4,325 against the strike, but it was announced, at an enormous Police demonstration at Hyde Park this afternoon, that the Executive had decided to postpone the strike until after peace is signed.

The Secretary of the Police Union said the Executive desired to try further negotiations but were determined to get justice, even if they had to strike.

A TREASURY LOAN.

SANCTIONED BY HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, June 2.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, moved a resolution authorising the Treasury to borrow a maximum of £250,000,000 to cover the estimated deficit on the year, also the requisite amount for repaying the maturing securities issued under the War Loans Act or Treasury Bills or other advances, and the creation of a Sinking Fund.

A serious feature he said was the immense floating debt and the great quantity accruing on short-dated securities. The figures up to May 31st were: Ways and Means advances £457,892,000; Treasury Bills, £1,036,131,000; Exchequer Bonds maturing within the financial year, £24,500,000. This excluded the miscellaneous foreign debt in 1919, approximating to £98,000,000.

There were also further securities maturing from April, 1920, to March, 1924, amounting to £1,008,000,000, and £91,000,000 of foreign debt. He decided to issue a loan after Whitsuntide. Mr. Chamberlain dwelt on the unfavourable financial and commercial atmosphere owing to the existence of such a vast amount of short-dated securities.

Owing to the ready response to the previous loans, we were in a position unrivalled among the belligerents who entered the war at the beginning. We were to-day repairing the reward of our past sacrifices. He hoped that the country would be encouraged to make another great effort.

The House agreed to the resolution.

FUTURE OF GERMAN COLONIES.

RESULTS OF THE UNCERTAINTY.

London, June 2.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Aneurin Williams affirmed that the uncertainty regarding who was to be mandatory for the ex-German Colonies was causing the migration of native populations into British territory.

Mr. Harmsworth replied that were some indications of this, but it was really matter for the Peace Conference.

SERIOUS BELGIAN MUNITION EXPLOSION.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE & HEAVY CASUALTIES.

Valence-sur-Rhone, June 1.

Six were killed, six are missing and 220 were injured 70 seriously, in an explosion in the munition works of Hareren, owing to a fire. Enormous damage was done, while several houses, factories and large quantities of merchandise were destroyed.

A prison in Vilvorde, which was occupied by troops and contained Army stores, also caught fire at night. The damage is estimated at several million francs.

CINEMA FIRE CAUSES PANIC.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN TRAMPLED TO DEATH.

Brussels, June 2.

A fire broke out in a cinematograph during a performance in connection with the Joan of Arc celebrations. Four thousand spectators, struck with panic, pushed to the exits. Women and children were trodden under foot. So far it is estimated that 30 are dead and 100 injured.

Later.

Eighty died in the cinema panic, including 53 children and 21 women, who were all suffocated.

RHENISH REPUBLIC FORMED.

TO ESCAPE WORLD HATRED OF GERMANS.

Brussels, June 2.

A message from Aix la Chapelle, dated yesterday, says:—German Committees have been constituted here, at Cologne and other towns to promote the establishment of a Republic for the left bank of the Rhine, to be separated from Prussia but remaining part of the German Confederation. It is believed the establishment of a new State will enable the inhabitants to escape the world's hatred of everything German.

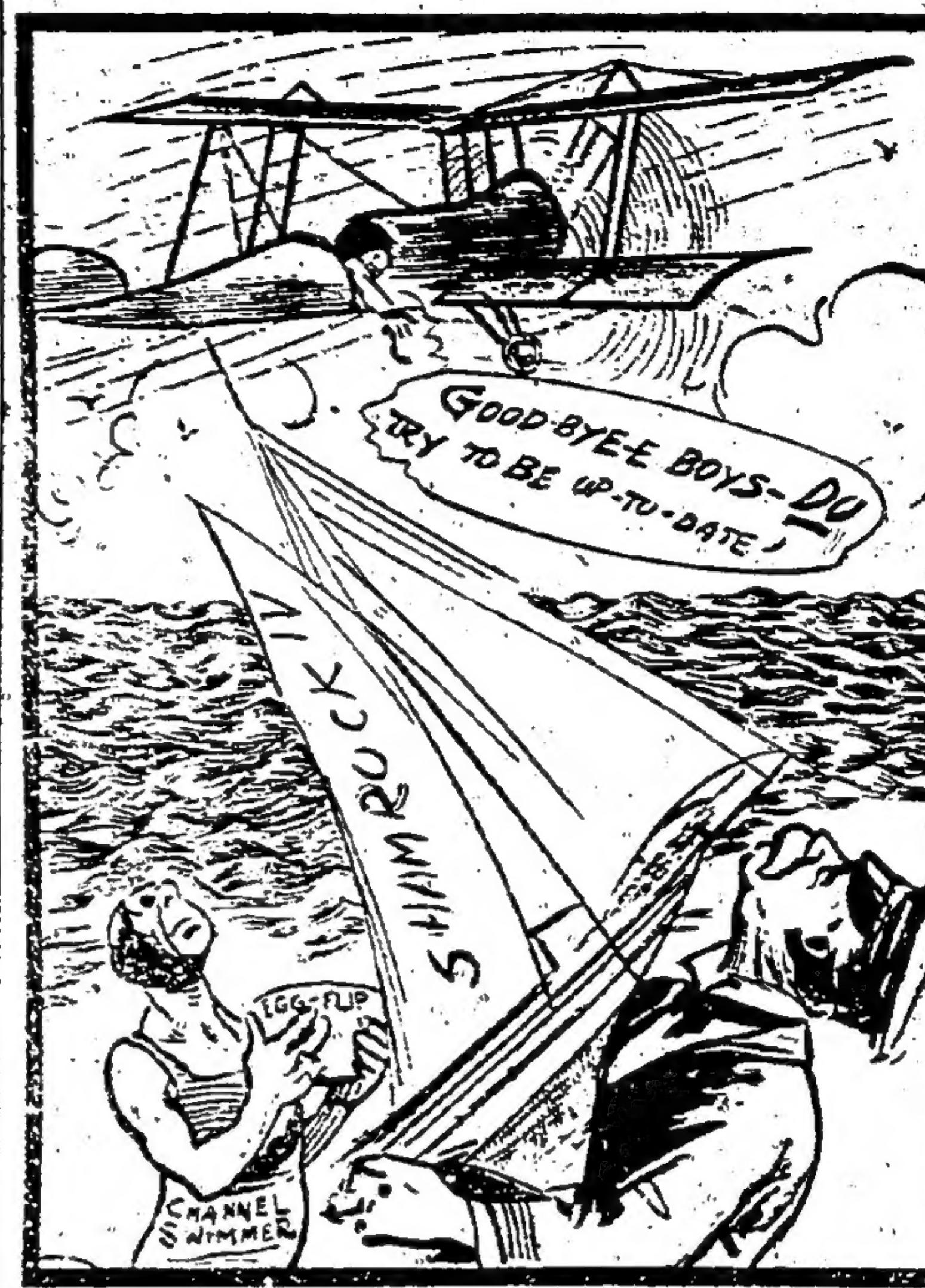
A message from Mayence, dated June 1, says:—A Rhenish Republic was proclaimed to-day in a number of Rhine towns, the Government being provisionally established at Wiesbaden. The President, Dr. Döring, has addressed a message to the Peace Conference.

A NAVAL ACTION.

BRITISH WARSHIPS ENGAGE BOLSHEVIK VESSELS.

Helsingfors, May 31.

The Bolshevik battleship Petropavlos and three others shelled the coast west of Krasnaja Gorka. Seven British warships engaged the enemy, the fight lasting 50 minutes, after which the Bolsheviks fled to Kronstadt.



REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE SIGNING OF PEACE.

AMERICA NOT PAINT-HEARTED.

Paris, May 31.

All the resources of German service propaganda have been utilised to spread the idea that Germany cannot and will not accept the Allies' peace terms. There are rumours to the effect that America is disposed to favour a radical modification of the terms to a point of mildness. President Wilson's speech at the cemetery at Suresnes on Memorial Day is the best answer for demolishing such rumours. President Wilson stated:—"It is our duty to take and maintain safeguards that no nation should be ever called on again to make a sacrifice for war. It must be done; it will be done." —*Hara*.

GERMAN IDEAS UTERLY UNACCEPTABLE.

Paris, May 31.

M. Loucheur, the French financial expert having examined the German financial counter-proposals, has reported them utterly unacceptable.—*Hara*.

BRITISH DELEGATES DISCUSS GERMAN COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

Paris, June 1.

A meeting of the British Cabinet was held this morning at Mr. Lloyd George's house in Paris to discuss the German counter-proposals and certain parts of the Austrian Treaty.

The Premier, Mr. Balfour, Mr. George Barnes, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Milner and Mr. Winston Churchill were present. Lord Curzon and Mr. Long were absent, being indisposed. Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Auckland Geddes were detained in London on pressing business.

CANONISATION OF JOAN OF ARC.

Paris, June 1.

The canonisation of Joan of Arc was celebrated throughout France. Paris was festively decorated and all churches and many private houses were flying the colours of the new Saint.

A striking feature of the celebrations at Rouen was the participation of British troops, a detachment of cavalry and a Scottish band heading the procession, which garlanded the Joan of Arc memorial. The Commandant of the British Base was among the speakers at the ceremony.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

THE SHANGHAI BOYCOTT.

Shanghai, June 8.

There was little disorder last night. To-day the Volunteers were relieved, but the Special Police were on duty till midnight. Chinese shops attempting to open were attacked by the crowds. A disagreement has occurred over the calling off of the strike. Nanking Chamber of Commerce, with General Lu, the chief Chinese official present, decided to call it off. Later, others decided to continue. The Bankers Association has decided on a temporary suspension of business. A strong movement is afoot to call a general strike on Monday in foreign and Chinese businesses, also stopping the trams, lights and waterworks and calling out the boys and all servants, completely paralysing life. Early to-day no decision had been reached. The general situation is easier.

EURASIAN SOCIETY FORMED.

Singapore, June 6.

A big meeting of Eurasians resolved to form an association to further the progress of the community.

THE RICE MARKET.

Singapore, June 9.

Siam rice fell to \$400 yesterday but the retail price was little affected.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s 6d-16d.

LEST WE FORGET.

Between the 17th and 20th October, at a village near Moonsie, I was commanding the advanced troop of my squadron. At the village I was told that there were Germans in front along the road. I dismounted my men, and we marched out and found about six of the enemy in some allotments, apparently a patrol or detached post. We lined the road and fired on them. As we fired, some more appeared, and they ran into a small brick cow-house. Another troop came up in support, and we continued to fire on the enemy whenever they came to the door of the house. Then one of the enemy came out and waved a white flag and my squadron leader gave orders to cease fire. Then we advanced towards the cow-house. I was about 200 yards away. We took two wounded prisoners on the way. When we had got within 100 yards of the cow-house the enemy ran out and there were some others under cover, all of whom fired on us. Those in the cow-house ran back to join them. Then we had to fall back on the road.—Official deposition of British officer before Committee on German Outrages.

DAY BY DAY.

Appearing for two Chinese at the Police Court, charged with being in unlawful possession of 300 taels of non-Government opium, Mr. Leo d'Almada secured a remand, bail being fixed by Mr. R. O. Hutchison at \$30,000 for each of the defendants.

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PALESTINE AND
MESOPOTAMIA

RICHNESS OF RESOURCES

Sir Francis Younghusband, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., writes as follows:

By the extraordinary valour and endurance of our troops—British, Australian, and Indian—and by two of the finest pieces of generalship in the history of Asiatic warfare, we succeeded in absolutely smashing the Turkish armies in Asia. They were organised, drilled, armed and led by German officers, but we crushed them in battle, and cleared the Turks out of Mesopotamia, Palestine and Syria. Disaster fell upon us at first, but as usual this only served to stiffen our backs. Eventually, through the genius of Maude, Allenby, and Marshall, we occupied Baghdad, Jerusalem, Damascus, Aleppo and Mosul.

Now we occupy the whole of the Arab-speaking portion of the Turkish Empire. What is to happen next? One thing most certainly shall not happen. The Turks shall never go back. We could not allow them to return because their rule has been a perfect blight on the countries they governed. The peoples would not have the Turks back. They are for the most part Arabs, and nearly all Arabic-speaking.

Now these people are, at present, incapable of governing themselves. The Arabs have many charming qualities. They are quick-witted, imaginative, sensitive, courteous and dignified. But they lack energy and constructive ability. ought not to incur fresh responsibilities. If the question was cohesive capacity among them, they have no leaders whom all would acknowledge. Consequently, if we left them, there would be straight off that it would be chaos. The countries would be too big an undertaking, and not worth while. But Germany and the Turks forced us into action. Our soldiers have won us a splendid position. And the only question now is whether the burden of staying in it would be too great.

THE TWO COURSES.
Either, therefore, we must stay, maintain order, and help the people gradually to build up a stable government of their own, or else some European country—America—must do this in our place.

It would seem most natural that if anyone were to govern these countries it should be the British. We have borne the brunt. To us should fall the honour and reward. But two objections are raised. Firstly there is some agreement with the French which seems to fetter our action. And, secondly the burden of holding the countries is supposed to be too great for us.

What is the agreement with the French?

All we know is that the French consider themselves to have some kind of traditional right to protect Christians in Syria and Palestine—though, it is noted, the majority of the inhabitants are Mahomedan.

Whatever agreement we have made with the French we must abide by.

There must be no going back upon our bounden word. But needless to say, if this

agreement means that these

countries can only come under

divided control, partly British

and partly French, they are not

likely to prosper as they would if they were under our single rule.

As to the burden being too

heavy for us, there never was a

time in the history of our Empire

when we did not say exactly the

same thing. Before each step we

have taken we have said that we

ought not to incur fresh responsi-

bilities. If the question was

cohesive capacity among them,

they have no leaders whom all

would acknowledge. Consequently,

if we left them, there would be

straight off that it would be

chaos. The countries would be

too big an undertaking, and

not worth while. But Germany

and the Turks forced us into action.

Our soldiers have won us a

splendid position. And the only

question now is whether the bur-

den of staying in it would be

too great.

The Bishop of Madras in the

Madras Diocesan Magazine for

May writes as follows:

Some months ago I published

in my diary a letter which I had

from a person in South India

offering to become a Christian

and allow me to get the credit of

baptising him if I would give him

Rs 15,000 to start a business with.

He has since renewed the offer

and now writes the following last

appeal to me:

"In continuation to my letters

of previous dates I have nothing

to acknowledge."

The third and the only chance.

Now I have determined to

accept Rs 5,000 (Five Thousand

Rupas), as the third and the only

chance, and also as a compensation

(in advance) to join in Your

Lordship's religion without any

loss of time, consequently I re-

quest Your Lordship to favour me

a reply by Saturday, the 5th

instant, whether Your Lordship

is willing to accept to my terms

or not for half anna stamp is

herewith enclosed. If Your

Lordship is willing to accept to

my terms Your Lordship can

send a wire on the 4th instant as

"terms accepted."

However, this appeal is not so

moving and heart-rending as the

following which was sent to an

official in the Madras Presidency

about two years ago:

Honoured Sir,—Having heard

of your almighty mercy and

loving tenderness to us worms, I

tell you my circumstances. By

the grace of God and Your

Lordship I have seven children,

all babes and sucklings. Besides

this abominable litter I have

many male and female relations.

What have I done that I should

be blessed with such cursed trials.

As Your Lordship is our Father

and Mother, I would request that

you will take this worm, and wife,

and suckles and relations both

male and female and provide for

us from your bounty at a

remuneration of Rs 20 a month.

I cannot read or write and have

the suckle qualifications and male

relations and feminines, but by the

grace of God and Your Lordship

I look forward to years of pros-

perity and happiness. All the

Champions of Deoil sing of your

praises, your justice and mercy,

therefore, call us all that we may

fatten on your love and greatness.

Call quickly.

Your faithful worm and beast,

(Sd) NIMA LAL.

Despicable brute and unwilling

father of babes.

they, too, have a bright future

before them.

We are not in these countries

as conquerors of the inhabitants.

It was not the people but their

alien rulers whom we were fight-

ing. We would not, therefore,

require any military force in order

to keep this population in sub-

jection. I suppose we cannot flatter ourselves that we would be liked, but at any rate we would be tolerated as an improvement

on the Turks. It is known that

we would keep order, bringing

security to life and property,

establish justice and bring about

great material improvements.

That is the evidence of Egypt

and India for that.

A FIELD FOR OUR OFFICERS.

BULGARIA IN 1914.

DISCLOSURE OF SECRET TREATIES.

The *Journal des Débats* publishes two treaties concluded between Austria and Bulgaria in September, 1914, and September, 1915. These documents have been discovered, says the journal, in circumstances leaving no doubt regarding their authenticity, but, for special reasons, the names of the signatories to the treaties cannot be published at present. The first treaty, which was signed at Sofia on a date not given, but it was probably in the month of August—September—August, 1914 (new and old style), and consists of five articles.

The introduction to the treaty states that the Emperor of Austria and the King of Bulgaria, being convinced of the community of interests of their States, agree to conclude a treaty. The names of the plenipotentiaries follow and then the articles of the treaty.

THE AGREEMENT.

1.—The High Contracting Parties resolve to live in peace and friendship and undertake not to enter into any alliance, or arrangement, directed against one of their States. They engage to follow a friendly policy and to lend each other mutual support within the limits of their interests and their means.

2.—Austria-Hungary guarantees by all her own means the political independence and territorial integrity of Bulgaria for the duration of the present Treaty against all attack, or attempted attack, from any State, provided that such attack takes place without any provocation on the part of the Bulgarian Government. If Austria-Hungary, without any provocation on her part, should be attacked by a State bordering on Bulgaria, the latter engages to take action with her military forces against the State in question as soon as she is asked to do so.

3.—The present Treaty shall remain in force till December 31, 1920 (new style).

4.—The present Treaty shall remain secret.

5.—The present Treaty shall be ratified, and ratifications shall be exchanged at Sofia not more than a week after its signature.

AGAINST SERBIA.

The *Journal des Débats* remarks that the second Treaty was concluded on the eve of Mackensen's attack on Serbia, when Austria was obliged to recognise Bulgaria's territorial claims, which up to that time she had ignored for fear of making peace with the Entente more difficult.

1.—As this second Treaty states that Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria, having decided to undertake in common a military action against Serbia, the following arrangements have been agreed upon. Then follow the districts, the annexation of which by Bulgaria Austria-Hungary is ready to guarantee. These include Serbian Macedonia, Serbian territory to the east of the Morava to San Stefano, on Bulgarian frontier.

2.—Stipulates that in case of an unprovoked attack by Rumania on Bulgaria or her Allies, Bulgaria shall receive the territories ceded to Rumania by the Treaty of Bucharest, that is to say, Dobrudja.

3.—Provides that in case of an attack by Greece, Bulgaria shall receive the territories ceded to Greece by the Treaty of Bucharest, that is to say, Salonika and district.

IF WAR LASTS FOUR MONTHS—

The Treaty also provides for a joint German-Austro-Hungarian loan to Bulgaria of two hundred million francs, the first instalment to be made on the day of the Bulgarian mobilisation, and in the event of the war lasting more than four months Germany and Austria-Hungary can undertake to make Bulgaria a supplementary loan.

This Treaty was signed at Sofia on September 6—August 24 (old and new style).

Both of these are interesting, as they confute the contention of those who hold that it would have been possible to win over Bulgaria to the cause of the Entente, as they show unmistakably that Bulgaria had already placed her fate in the hands of the Central Powers during the earliest days of the war.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ATLANTIC FLIGHT ACCOMPLISHED.

Washington, May 31 (delayed). N.C. 4 has arrived at Ferrol. A later message reports her departure from Ferrol and a London message despatched on May 31 at 3 p.m. reports her arrival at Plymouth at 2.26.

London, May 31 (delayed).

N.C. 4 covered the five hundred miles from Ferrol to Plymouth in four hundred minutes. She was sighted off her destination at a height of one thousand feet and was escorted landward by three British seaplanes. She was met by numerous river craft who lustily sounded their sirens while thousands on shore heartily greeted the approaching American seaplane. Commander Read and his crew were taken off by motor launch and taken aboard the American cruiser Rochester where they were received by the American Vice-Admiral, the Mayor of Plymouth and Government representatives. The airmen were subsequently given a public reception by the Mayor who spoke from the Mayflower stone. Later they were given a luncheon at the Air Ministry. The seaplane's actual flying time from America was thirty-five hours for the three thousand miles.

GERMAN COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

London, May 31 (delayed).

The counter-proposals of the Germans declare their demands as regards her colonies, flatly contradict President Wilson's fifth point and propose that the question be referred to a special committee. They do not recognise any Russian right to restitution. They state that the surrender of merchant ships is unacceptable but are willing to accept an obligation to construct merchantmen. They reject the obligation to compensate Italy, Montenegro, Rumania and Poland. They are willing to pay a definite per centage of the entire revenues of the Empire as an annuity. They refuse to permit the prosecution of the ex-Kaiser who is not liable to punishment, or to hand over persons accused of war crimes.

Versailles, May 31 (delayed).

Information gathered from the German Delegation is to the effect that Count Bantza convoked the entire delegation and members of the Finance Commission before Herr Geibert and Herr Landsberg, departed and asked them to tell the people of Berlin that he would not sign the Treaty in the form presented by the Allies.

Paris, May 31 (delayed).

Opinion in French political circles is unanimous regarding the German counter-proposals. There is no necessity for verbal discussions and the territorial conditions are unalterable as regards the Sarre, Upper Silesia and the Colonies.

THE AFGHAN FIGHTING.

London, May 31 (delayed).

The latest official messages from Simla dated 29th and 30th May show that all the Afghan attacks on Fort Thal were repelled. Air reconnaissances disclosed the enemy strength at Thal to be 3,500. Their camps were effectively bombed. The Afghan fort of Balakot, opposite Chaman in Baluchistan, which was thought to be impregnable was captured, 300 of the enemy being killed and 100 taken prisoner.

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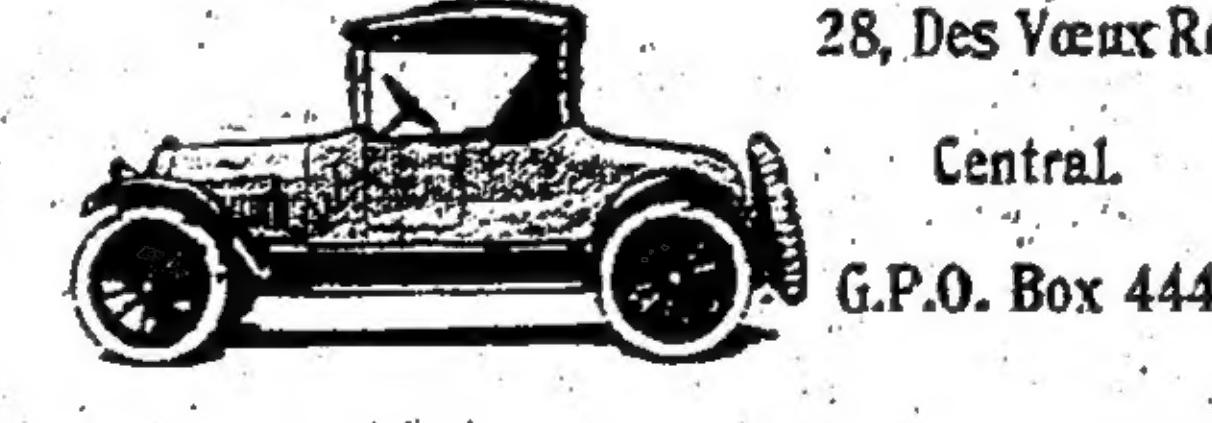
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The rate per quarter and per mensem proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

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Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.
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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1919.

WILL THE GERMANS RETURN?

As yet, there has been no indication of the attitude of the Allies in general or of the British Government in particular as to the treatment of enemy subjects once peace is signed. We know that there is a very strong feeling in most Allied possessions, and especially in the British Colonies, against the return of the Huns, at any rate for a specified number of years. Hongkong has more than once expressed its opinions along these lines, and good Britons are still hoping that their views will be taken into serious consideration. The question of the treatment of aliens in general and of their admission into British Colonies and Protectorates has just been raised in the House of Commons, but the Government spokesman was unable to make any definite statement on the subject, saying that he could not state the precise measures it would be desirable or practical to take. A further remark of his inspires us to hope that the wishes of various Colonies will be given due weight before a decision is come to. We refer to Mr. Amery's statements that the question will require very careful consideration "in order to secure the end in view in a manner most suitable to the conditions in each case." The use of such words would appear to imply that each Colony will, in this matter, be treated according to the special circumstances and, we hope, in such a way as to meet its desires. The reference, of course, is to aliens in general, but the larger includes the lesser, and it is the Huns that we have especially in mind.

It may have been, for various reasons, impossible to have dealt with this subject in the Peace Treaty, but, as that is the case, there is nothing that we know of to prevent the British Government and the Governments of the Dominions from legislating specially on the point. We may depend upon it, that as soon as he is given a chance, the German will again be planting himself in the far corners of the globe and once more indulging in his favourite occupation of mingling shady methods of business with more shady schemes of intrigue. The idea that this war has changed the nature of the Germans is an utterly mistaken one—we have seen the behaviour of the Huns since the peace terms were presented. Can we therefore expect that once peace is signed, the Germans will be a changed, humbled and straight-dealing people? No; their whole outlook on life, their whole upbringing, is against such a probability. So we say that if ever a people needed watching it is the Germans, and we shall need to keep a sharp eye on them for many years after the signing of peace. In view, for example, of what German intrigue has done in India, can it for one moment be thought expedient, or even possible, that we should permit Germans unhesitating entry into that country as soon as they are able to leave the Fatherland? That would be a suicidal policy, most surely. And what the Huns have done in India they are capable of doing anywhere.

Neither in war nor in peace is the Hun to be trusted. It is that belief which is at the bottom of the widely-expressed desire amongst British Colonials that the Germans should be kept out for a number of years and then only admitted under a licence system. It would appear that the Government, although it has not yet come to a decision on the matter, still has the whole subject under consideration. We can only hope that the representations of the various Colonies will be taken fully into account, with the result, so far as Hongkong is concerned, at any rate, that it will be very many years before we see the Huns returning to damage our trade and to stir up trouble in our midst.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

MORE ADVICE FOR CHINA.

Save in circles whose interest it is that unrest should continue in China, the wish will be universally felt that good may come out of the latest *Acte Mémoire* addressed by the Powers to China. This is not the first time that the Powers have felt compelled to urge on China the necessity of setting her house in order, and we are sorry to say that previous advice has had very little, if any, tangible results. This latest Memorandum was handed to the Chinese President by Sir John Jordan, but we cannot say that we are impressed by the nature of the President's observations on the points raised. The British Minister urged that the Peace Conference should be resumed, to which the President blandly replied that since the whole country desires peace, there will be no more fighting. If that is really so, there is very little need for the Peace Conference to sit again, we should imagine. In the sense that the People want peace, we can accept the first part of the President's remark. But the point is that they have never wanted anything else. It is the mischief-mongers, the professional, sponging politicians, who have brought about the present situation. If they all agree that peace is the first necessity, we shall have it without any more conferences.

PARLIAMENTARY QUESTION.

Then on the question of the Parliament, about which there has been so much wrangling, the President told Sir John Jordan that he would choose the best method for settling this matter. That is vague, to say the least of it, besides which we are left with the impression that he means "best" from his standpoint. The whole point in connection with this Parliamentary issue is that, the chosen body will have the task of making the Constitution, which has been made and re-made with irritating frequency since the Republic was established. But at the most this is only a subject of more or less academic interest, and one which resolves itself into a tussle between political groups. China is a long way from being a democratic country yet, and we don't feel sure that popular government would even be advisable in this country. The masses are not educated up to such a stage yet, and we imagine that the great bulk of the people are wholly unconcerned about the kind of Parliament or Constitution they get, so long as they are allowed to live in peace and are freed from extortion and burdensome exactions. The future of China is in the hands of her so-called politicians. If they want peace and concord, they can easily get it. But where there is struggling for the spoils of office there will always be unrest and internal dissension. The game can be carried on too long, and if the present advice by the Powers is not heeded, the Chinese will have cause to regret their obstinacy.

WELL DONE, AMERICA!

The delays in the cables have caused considerable confusion in regard to the Atlantic flying adventures, but it is now certain that the Americans have succeeded in making the flight across the ocean, for the wires report the arrival of the N.C. 4 at Plymouth. In this connection we are glad to see that the British Air Ministry made every possible arrangement fittingly to receive the aviators, providing them with an escort of seaplanes and flying boats, and in other ways marking their appreciation of the achievement. It is undoubtedly a great feat to have flown the wide expanses of the Atlantic, and though Britons regret that Major Hawker met with such an unfortunate experience as to prevent him from completing the task, they will unite in congratulating the American airmen on being the first to get across. In matters such as these there is bound to be international rivalry, and it is good that that should be so, but no true sportsman, whatever his nationality, would for a moment withhold his admiration because someone other than a national of his has accomplished the job. That is why to-day all good Britons say "Well done!" to the Americans. They have done something to be proud of. Now we suppose the airmen will be setting about establishing Atlantic flying records. Good luck to them.

DAY BY DAY.

A SIGNAL FAILURE HAS WRECKED MANY A TRAIN OF THROUGHT.

The Blue Funnel *s.s. Jason* is ashore at the entrance of Vladivostock Harbour. Details are not yet to hand.

M. Hoyen, a Norwegian, charged with disorderly conduct in Des Voeux Road, this morning failed to put in an appearance in Court to answer the charge, and his bail of \$25 was ordered by Mr. R. E. Lindsell to be confiscated.

The Chinese who was charged with seriously assaulting a servant girl, was to-day sentenced to two weeks' hard labour by Mr. R. O. Hutchison, who characterised the offence as a very serious one. Mr. P. W. Goldring applied for the withdrawal of the sentence as he wished to lodge an appeal with the Supreme Court. Mr. Hutchison granted the application, fixing bail at \$1,000.

Gunpowder spread among the clothing will keep away insects, according to a Chinese, who, arriving recently from America, was arrested the other day on the On Lee in possession of eight ounces of gunpowder. This recipe, the Chinese told Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning, was imparted to him by a friend in America. "They tell all sorts of tall stories over there," said the Magistrate in inflicting a fine of \$10 on the Chinese.

A complimentary dinner was given at the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday night in honour of Mr. J. W. Graham, of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company and Mr. J. E. Grieg, chief engineer of Taikoo Dockyard, both of whom are going home on furlough on the Empress of Asia on Thursday. Mr. J. Macdonald, Government Marine Surveyor, presided over a representative gathering of shipbuilders and engineers of the Colony. Several toasts were honoured and a most happy evening spent.

A great attraction to-night at the Victoria Theatre will be a sensational fire dance by Miss Phyllis Faye, the well-known Australian danseuse and artist. Miss Faye has made a great name in Australia by this and other feats and to-night she should earn additional laurels. In addition to the fire dance there will be screened two new episodes of "Hands Up," Pathes Gazette and a comedy and this with the string band from the Empress of Asia should make a delightful show. At the matinee this afternoon the management is showing "The Desert Man," a fine story of life in the desert.

A Chinese who was arrested by a Chinese detective in Bonham Strand West, was brought up before Mr. R. E. Lindsell to-day, charged with being in possession of 294 *Sanpu* lottery tickets. The detective gave evidence to the effect that he arrested the man, after a struggle, at No. 33, and found the tickets tucked under his girdle. Mr. F. X. d'Almada, who appeared to defend, said the defendant was not trafficking in lottery tickets, and he tried to convince the Magistrate that it was not extraordinary for a man with a large income, like the defendant, to purchase forty-one dollars' worth of tickets for himself. Mr. Lindsell adjourned the case until Wednesday.

For despicable conduct and general meanness, Ip Kai can hardly be surpassed. On the strength of relationship, he sponged on the earnings of a little blind boy who made his living by begging in Des Voeux Road Central near the Imports and Exports Office. Ip Kai's practice was to sit beside the blind boy and snap up every cent that was thrown to the latter by compassionate passers-by. The Police had been on the look out to capture this scoundrel, but, finding that he was too elusive, resorted to the strategem of sending out a plain clothes man. By this means Ip Kai was at last brought to book. Charged with begging he was to-day fined \$10 by Mr. R. E. Lindsell and given the option of undergoing fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment. In passing this sentence Mr. Lindsell gave Ip Kai a bad character.

"You are a miserable specimen of humanity." His Worship told him, "to live on the poor earnings of this poor blind boy who gets a living by begging. You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

CURRENT COIN.

[BY "MERCATOR."]

The spectre of a rice famine is now looming in the horizon; and yet the Hongkong Government has as yet taken no steps to alleviate the situation. Prices of rice are jumping up rapidly almost every week and the consensus of opinion is that things will grow much worse before they become better. I suggested last week that the Government should at least rule that at least twenty-five per cent of the local stocks of rice remain in the Colony in order to avert a famine in that commodity. The Straits and Indian Governments can give the Government of this Colony many points on the responsibilities of the administration towards its citizens. When it was learned that rice dealers in Bombay had been unreasonably withholding from the market rice, which is an article of commerce, the Governor-in-Council specially empowered the Director of Civil Supplies, and any person authorised in writing by him, to take possession of any supplies of rice which may be found in the city of Bombay on paying the owner of such supplies such compensation as may be determined by agreement between the empowered person and such owner, or, in the default of an agreement, on the payment of such compensation as is considered reasonable. If a similar preventive measure were introduced in Hongkong and dealers were also prohibited from exporting all visible supplies to foreign countries we could look the future with equanimity.

I have often wondered why an International Industrial Exhibition should not be held in Hongkong on a grand scale. The project should be of great assistance to the Far Eastern trade. It must expect co-operation from industrialists all over China and Japan, and I am sure such an exhibition will help in creating a spirit of camaraderie between industrialists of the East and West and will serve to guide industrial advancement in the proper path.

Steps are being taken to develop the cotton trade of India and if the recommendations of the Cotton Committee are adopted it is expected that India will be able to make no mean contribution to the resources of the Empire. There is a genuine demand for long staple Indian cotton and the trade is willing to make a sufficient premium for it to make it worth the while of the cultivator to grow it, but there have been various obstacles in the past which have prevented it from doing so. It will rest, therefore, with the Indian cotton trade to convince the cultivator in the only way in which he can be convinced that long staple cotton pays him better than any other variety.

Although attention has often been drawn to the remarkable expansion of Japan's foreign trade, that of the import trade is scarcely less noteworthy. Few countries have suffered less as a result of the war than Japan; few have reaped greater advantages. The enormous increase during the last year or two in the industrial output of Japan and the rapid advance in her export trade—an increment equal to last year of over 170 per cent. on pre-war figures, have brought about an unparalleled prosperity which is showing itself in an ability and a will to purchase on the part of the population upon an hitherto unprecedented scale. With all the tendencies which have been at work during the last half century for the remodelling of Japanese life according to Western standard, the bulk of the people remained until recently essentially simple in their habits and requirements.

The local share market is at present lifeless. There are rumours of some big suits about to be filed in the Supreme Court on breaches of share contracts. The Settlement has been an exceptionally heavy one, and it is surprising that it has been tided over. China Sugars seem to be keeping their end up, for although on settlement day they dropped to \$152 they are to-day quoted at \$153. Shanghai Cotton shares are still booming, and to all appearances the present Chinese boycott of Japanese manufactures should give a fillip to speculation in these shares, although it is acknowledged on all hands that prices of Shanghai cotton stocks are now unduly inflated.

INSPECTOR TERRETT'S BODY FOUND.

TO BE BROUGHT TO HONGKONG.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shameen, June 7. I have received from most authentic sources the information that the body of Detective Inspector Terrett has been found at Pok Lo and that the body is being brought down to Shek Lung, a station on the Canton-Kowloon Railway for immediate despatch to Hongkong.

Mr. C. G. Perdue, Assistant Superintendent of Police from Hongkong arrived here this morning and after making a call on H. B. M.'s Consul made hasty preparations to leave for up country. It is reported that he will be accompanied by the Secretary of the Police Commissioner of Canton.

The Chinese who went with Inspector Terrett on his mission for the Hongkong Criminal Investigation Department have not returned here. They have probably been detained by the Magistrate at Waichow, but nothing is known of their movements.

The last man to see Detective Inspector Terrett, it is said was the Manager of the Victoria Hotel, where he stayed for four days arranging for the trip to the interior.

Shameen, June 8.

The three Chinese who accompanied Inspector Terrett to Waichow have returned and were called before Mr. C. G. Perdue this afternoon to give their account of the trip. We learn that the funeral has been arranged to take place in Hongkong on Tuesday afternoon. The body will be taken across from Kowloon to reach Stone Pier, Tin Lok Lane, at 5.30 p.m.

A TIP TO HONGKONG.

TAXATION OF

UNDEVELOPED LAND.

At a recent meeting of the Singapore Municipal Commission the President said that he had been asked by the Municipal Commissioners for a public statement regarding the taxation of undeveloped building land. Some time ago they had agreed on a method of taxation, which was made part of an ordinance passed by the Legislative Council recently. It was thought desirable to make a statement from the Municipal Board Room and in doing so he said that taxation of building land had been extended in principle and that land suitable for building purposes or capable of being used for building purposes would henceforth be taxed.

The Municipal assessor had already begun to make his valuations. Appeals against these assessments might come up before them and he assured the meeting that they would receive due consideration.

ARMED ROBBERS BUSY.

Three armed robbers at Shantian on Saturday night, held up a Chinese gentleman reported to be a compradore of the Taikoo Sugar Refinery, and relieved him of a diamond ring, a gold watch and chain, and a cheque, the whole worth about \$250. One of the robbers was armed with a revolver. A robbery with violence was carried out by three men on Saturday on an unnumbered masted in Kowloon. The sole occupant of the shed was an elderly Chinese towards whom the robbers used violence. After stealing 435 sticks of dynamite, 327 detonators, and a sum of money about \$38, the robbers disappeared.

There are signs of a revival in business in the Colony. Enquiries for China produce from America and England have recently increased, which is an indication of the revival of trade. America wants rice, but unfortunately the prices of the commodity are so high, and so is the Exchange, that very little business has actually been consummated. As regards England merchants at that end seem to be willing to pay the prevailing high prices, but here again business is made very difficult by reason of the scarcity of tonnage. One large business firm in Hongkong has informed me that on account of tonnage they are unable to do several important ones.

ANOTHER DARING BURGLARY.

LOCAL EUROPEAN PREMISES ENTERED.

Despite the precautions taken by the various retail stores in the foreign business quarter of the Colony, in the shape of locks, bolts, bars, night-watchmen, light-burners, all night and other devices, the local shop-breaking wall-piercer has been at it again, this time in the Hongkong Hotel Mansions building. There is all the evidence, in this case, that the burglary is the work of the same gang that operated on Messrs. Brewer and the adjoining shops and other similar robberies that have taken place during the past few months.

It appears that some time between Saturday afternoon and 9 a.m. this morning, the robbers entered the premises of the Shanghai Life Insurance Company, which has its local office on the first floor of Hongkong Hotel Mansions. An entrance was effected by means of a false key and then with an auger holes were bored in the flooring close together, which enabled the pulling up of a portion of the flooring giving an aperture of about twelve inches by eight.

This was immediately above the premises of Messrs. Campbell and Moore, the hairdressers, which is next door to the Hongkong Cigar Stores. In the former, about two-thirds of the height of the building is a balcony running at the back of the shop, and here the desperadoes tried to pierce a hole through the wall which would have given access to Messrs. Falconer and Co. the jewellers. Apparently, the robbers were disturbed in their work, for the brickwork had only been chiseled away to a depth of about three inches.

Failing in this, the thieves then returned to the ground floor of the hairdresser's shop and forced an entrance into the Hongkong Cigar Store, which is divided by a wooden partition only, and made another attempt to pierce the brick wall into Messrs. Falconers, but here again the work was not completed and the burglars departed the same way they came.

About \$70 in cash was stolen from Messrs. Campbell and Moore and a number of silver cigarette cases and other articles the total value of which cannot yet be ascertained, from the Hongkong Cigar Store.

It was quite evident that Messrs. Falconer's shop was the objective of the thieves and it is interesting to note the scientific manner in which the robbers went to work. They must have made themselves perfectly acquainted with the geography of the building, for, to the ordinary person, an entrance by any means to Messrs. Falconer's via the Shanghai Life Insurance Office, the hairdresser's and the Hongkong Cigar Store would have seemed an absurdity, and yet, on viewing the premises it was the shortest, and what is more important to the thieves, the safest route. Again, the expert manner in which the men went to work in using an auger instead of a saw to make an opening in the Insurance office floor, is disconcerting. In the floor a series of holes, about two-thirds of an inch in diameter, were bored, close together, which enabled a section to be lifted out without the slightest noise. Another point which strikes one inclined to examine minute details is that instead of using a rope of sufficient thickness to bear the weight of a man (by which method the robbers let themselves down into the hairdresser's) four strands of cord of small gauge were used which could easily be concealed round a man's body without exciting the suspicion that would have been aroused by the carrying of a coil of thick rope. This cord the desperadoes left behind them.

The audacity of the attempt on Messrs. Falconer's can be imagined when it is remembered that this shop was entered only a few months back and ever since then special precautions had been taken of which the burglar must have been well aware. The man, or men, who got through the hole in the floor of the Insurance office, in the wall single-handed. A single man occupying offices on the first floor of Hotel Mansions, said it was astounding and it would be difficult to conceive of such a thing.</p

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HONGKONG.TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
at 9.15 p.m.THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CORONET
PRE-ENT."My Four Years
IN GERMANY"The Authorised Film Version of the Astounding
Revelations of the Kaiser's Plot for World Conquest
by
AMBASSADOR JAMES W. GERARD.The Sinking of the Lusitania. Germany's Submarine
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THE GERARD FILM.

NO-ONE SHOULD MISS IT.

The Hongkong public for the first time saw that wonderful film "My Four Years in Germany" at the Theatre Royal on Saturday night and will again have an opportunity of witnessing it to-night. This film version of Ambassador Gerard's experiences in Germany is really a most striking production, and the management of the Coronet Theatre has performed a great public service by arranging to have it screened in this Colony. The expenses of bringing the film here and having it shown at the Theatre Royal are extremely heavy and the enterprising manager of the Coronet cannot possibly, we should think, make good financially on the transaction: that is all the more reason why the public should show its appreciation of the patriotic motives which have resulted in the picture being put on here. There was a big audience at the Theatre on Saturday, and at the close there were universal expressions of satisfaction at the completeness and the striking character of the production.

We say unhesitatingly, and without any reservation whatever, that no-one should miss seeing this graphic and illuminating film. There is a danger, and a great one, that, even so early in the day as this, we may forget what the German menace meant to the world. A sight of "My Four Years in Germany" will serve as a telling and most forceful reminder of the barbarity and brutality of the Hun, of the inner meaning of Prussian militarism and of the utterly unscrupulous and double-dealing methods employed by the Germans in their attempts to enslave civilisation and impose their wills on others. In these respects the film is the greatest and most effective piece of propaganda that we have ever become acquainted with. We should like for every Allied subject to see it, including the pupils of schools, and for the Chinese in particular to have it shown them, with explanations in the vernacular accompanying its screening.

There is another value attaching to this wonderful picture, and that is the evidence it supplies of the almost ilimitable patience displayed by America before she was forced to come into the war and of the extremely difficult nature of Ambassador Gerard's position in Berlin. As the various incidents are brought out, we get some idea of the great services performed by Mr. Gerard in his untiring efforts to prevent the war on which the Germans had deliberately set their minds, and of how he stood insult after insult, plus German trickery and hypocrisy, until human endurance could stand no more.

It would be impossible, in this notice, to explain all the incidents portrayed in this great picture; suffice it to say that, starting with the Zabern incident, we are shown the German councils of war, the cold-blooded preparations for hostilities, the torture of prisoners in the Wittenberg camp, the terrible treatment of civilian populations and the astounding breach of faith on the submarine campaign which brought the United States into the war. And there is no exaggeration in it; facts, not fiction, are portrayed. The acting throughout is wonderfully true to life, and the whole story is amazingly well produced. Every man, woman and child should see this film. To-night the Theatre until human endurance could stand no more.

A word should be added at the excellence of the Coronet Theatre orchestra. It is small in size, but its contribution to the evening's programme on Saturday showed clearly that it possesses real talent. The choice of selections was most admirable and the playing altogether pleasing.

ARE YOU ANAEMIC?

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Pain is the body's protest against injury or neglect, whether it is the pain from a pin prick or the pain which follows efforts of the nerves to do their work when undernourished. Many people are daily suffering unnecessary pain through failure to recognize in their symptoms the need of building up the blood. Let the blood become thin and a general breakdown frequently follows. Among the commonest symptoms of thin blood or anaemia are breathlessness after slight exertion, loss of appetite, readiness

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| MONTEAGLE | 23 July. | 16 Aug. |
| EMPEROR OF ASIA | 7 Aug. | 25 Aug. |
| EMPEROR OF JAPAN | 20 Aug. | 10 Sept. |
| EMPEROR OF RUSSIA | 4 Sept. | 22 Sept. |
| MONTEAGLE | 27 Sept. | 22 Oct. |
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| EMPEROR OF JAPAN | 15 Oct. | 5 Nov. |
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"Hawaii Maru" Friday, 13th June.

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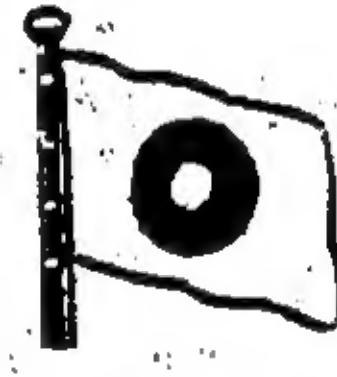
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her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. and stored at Consignee's risk.

Goods not cleared by the 13th inst. at noon will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival; otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

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Agent

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THE MOST
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THE GYMKHANA.

A WET MEETING.

The Gymkhana Club's third Meeting was held at Happy Valley on Saturday last, but it was unfortunate that bad weather conditions were experienced. Rain had fallen on the previous day, leaving the course in a very unsatisfactory condition and this was accentuated by a heavy shower on Saturday afternoon about 3 o'clock, leaving pools of water on the course which gave the riders the appearance of having had a mud bath after going through the various events. Under these circumstances a large attendance could not have been expected, but those enthusiasts who defied the elements were able to witness some good races. The surprise of the afternoon was Mr. Soares winning the Half Mile Race, Juddex paying a dividend of over \$200. The weather continued inclement and further rain showers occurred before the meeting ended.

Five Furlongs Race, for all China ponies in the Colony on May 1, that have run Hongkong and not won a race at Official meetings or gymkhanas since Jan. 1 1919.

Mr. John Peel's Alexander, 1st.

Mr. Gegg 1

Mr. Thomas's Bend or 1st, Mr. Sedgwick 2

Mr. St. George's Gentle Cat, 1st, Mr. Sutton 3

Also ran: Mr. Grimstone's Wedding Bells, 148; Mr. Doyle; Mr. J. H. Congdon's Dun Duke, 146; Mr. Thompson; Mr. Soares' Lovejoy, 145; Mr. Soares; Mr. Buxey's Hector, 143; Mr. Mody.

The three ponies which secured places got away at the start and all interest centered in them.

Alexander and Bend Or made a fine race up the home straight the former getting in by a short head.

Bend Or was three lengths from Gentle Cat. Time 1 min. 19.45 sec.

Cash Sweeps:

Ticket No. 250 \$323.25

Ticket No. 171 149.50

Ticket No. 42 74.75

Pari Mutual: Winner \$18.40

Places: 1st \$6.10; 2nd \$5.40; 3rd \$3.40.

The Gymkhana Stakes—One mile—for all China Ponies.

Mr. John Peel's Red Ensign, 148,

Mr. Gegg 1

Mr. T. W. Doyle's Rochester, 146,

Mr. Doyle 2

Mr. D. M. Rose's Pink Eye, 151,

Mr. Sedgwick 3

Also ran: Mr. Horsford's Malcolm,

161, Mr. Sutton:

Red Ensign created a bit of a

surprise by taking this race as both

Pink Eye and Rochester had more

supporters at the betting counters.

Red Ensign led slightly from Pink

Eye when the post was first passed,

Malcolm being third. The same

order was maintained up the

incline but when rounding the bend

Red Ensign began to draw away.

Rochester was pressed and drew

level, a fine race home ensuing. Red

Ensign responded well and got in

by two lengths, with six lengths

separating the next pair. Time 2

min. 10.15 sec.

Cash Sweeps:

Ticket No. 94 \$73.25

Ticket No. 197 206.50

Ticket No. 192 104.75

Pari Mutual: Winner \$19.60

Places: 1st \$9.70; 2nd \$8.10

"A" Class Handicap. Once

Round:

Mr. John Peel's Lord Lorne 180,

Mr. Sedgwick 1

Mr. Henry Humphrey's Grey

Mouse 162, Mr. Doyle 2

Messa G. and G's Viola, 151,

Mr. Gegg 3

Also ran: Mr. Gilpin's Dusky, 151.

Dusky again revealed its propensities

for bolting but nevertheless took

the lead at the start racing in com-

pany with Viola. The field drew

THE MURDER CHARGE

SENTENCE OF DEATH
PASSED

The case in which Li Hung Lang, a member of the Chinese Labour Corps, who was charged with the murder of another member of the Corps on board the s.s. Teaphibun, was concluded at five o'clock on Saturday evening last. The jury, after an absence of about half an hour, brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty but added a rider that they thought it would have been better if Captain Brown had produced the other evidence that he stated he could have produced if necessary.

The Attorney General said that in justice to Captain Brown, all the evidence that could have been brought had been brought. There was no evidence other than confirmation of circumstantial evidence which had already been laid before the jury. There was no person who could state he actually saw the deceased man stabbed. He would like to say also, in justice to himself that he had asked for every shred of evidence that he thought would be useful.

His Lordship agreed.

His Lordship (to prisoner).—Have you anything to say why the sentence of death should not be passed on you?

The Prisoner.—I have nothing to say. This is a false accusation; I did not kill anybody. I would have had something to say if deceased's friend had come.

His Lordship said that the jury, on the clearest possible evidence, had found accused guilty of murder and it was only right that it should be said that no jury, on the evidence, could possibly have to come to any other conclusion. It had fallen to the prisoner's lot to be tried in a British Court of Justice. There was only one sentence for murder and that was a sentence of death which it was His Lordship's duty to pass.

His Lordship then assumed the black cap and passed sentence of death, the accused appearing to be more or less unconcerned.

LAWN BOWLS.

Despite showers of rain on Saturday the eagerly anticipated match, Kowloon Bowling Green v. Kowloon Cricket Club was played to a finish and resulted in a substantial win for the pioneer Club. The "Green" won on all three rinks, Gow's team especially almost smothering its opponents.

The following are the scores.—

K.B.G.C. K.C.C. 1. Smyth Oswald

Muir Hyde 2. Gray Simpson

Cooper (S) 22 Parkes (S) 13 Johnston Davison

Dixon Mead 3. McElver Jack

Harvey (S) 26 Gerrard (S) 12 Guy Overy

Shaw Robinson 4. Atkinson Pile

Gow (S) 37 Gibson (S) 7

Totals 85 Majority for Kowloon 53.

tion and just managed to get in.

Time 1 min. 04.35 sec.

Cash Sweeps:

Ticket No. 250 \$622.50

Ticket No. 186 235.00

Ticket No. 22 224.40

Pari Mutual: Winner \$18.40

Places: 1st \$6.10; 2nd \$5.40; 3rd \$3.40.

The Gymkhana Stakes—One

mile—for all China Ponies.

Mr. John Peel's Red Ensign, 148,

Mr. Gegg 1

Mr. T. W. Doyle's Rochester, 146,

Mr. Doyle 2

Mr. D. M. Rose's Pink Eye, 151,

Mr. Sedgwick 3

Also ran: Mr. Horsford's Malcolm,

161, Mr. Sutton:

Red Ensign created a bit of a

surprise by taking this race as both

Pink Eye and Rochester had more

supporters at the betting counters.

Red Ensign led slightly from Pink

Eye when the post was first passed,

Malcolm being third. The same

order was maintained up the

incline but when rounding the bend

Red Ensign began to draw away.

Rochester was pressed and drew

level, a fine race home ensuing. Red

Ensign responded well and got in

by two lengths, with six lengths

separating the next pair. Time 2

min. 10.15 sec.

Cash Sweeps:

Ticket No. 94 \$73.25

Ticket No. 197 206.50

Ticket No. 192 104.75

Pari Mutual: Winner \$19.60

Places: 1st \$9.70; 2nd \$8.10

"A" Class Handicap. Once

Round:

Mr. John Peel's Lord Lorne 180,

Mr. Sedgwick 1

Mr. Henry Humphrey's Grey

Mouse 162, Mr. Doyle 2

Messa G. and G's Viola, 151,

Mr. Gegg 3

Also ran: Mr. Gilpin's Dusky, 151.

Dusky again revealed its propensities

for bolting but nevertheless took

the lead at the start racing in com-

pany with Viola. The field drew

up in fine style from the third pos-

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS

OFFICIAL PRICES

Banks

H.K. & S. Banks &c. co. \$635

Marine Insurances

Cantons n. \$437.5

North Chinas b. \$220

Unions b. \$180.5

Yangtze b. \$242.6

Far Easterns n. \$26

Fire Insurances

China Fires n. \$141

G. K. Fires b. \$326

Shipping

Douglas b. \$ 89 sa. 90

Steamboats b. \$ 23.4

Indos (Pref.) n. \$ 32

Indos (Def.) a. \$153.5

Shells n. 195

Ferries b. \$33

Refineries

Sugars b. & sa. \$159.6

Malabons b. \$ 35

Mining

Kailans b. 50

HOTEL LISTS.

Corrected to 30th May, 1919.
Mr. L. D. Ault
Mr. & Mrs. L. A. ...
Mr. R. S. Abraham
Capt. F. Adcock
Mr. & Mrs. E. G. ...
Anderson
Mr. & Mrs. R. E. ...
Bartucco
Capt. G. Byrnes
Mr. C. W. ...
Mr. A. M. Barros
Mr. S. M. Berger
Mr. E. R. Boe...
Mr. A. Bari
Mr. & Mrs. G. F. ...
Mr. J. Bentley
Mrs. E. R. Bellies
Mr. R. J. Birbeck
Mr. & Mrs. S. B...
Maj. & Mrs. G. D. ...
Mr. Black
Card & Niva...
Mr. Oliver T. ...
Breakspears
Mr. W. G. Brownell
Mr. N. Burns
Mr. & Mrs. H. ...
Mrs. S. Clarence ...
and child
Mr. R. V. Cameron
Mr. & Mrs. Stuart ...
Mr. & Mrs. E. A. ...
Carvalho
Mr. J. H. Coote
Mr. W. T. Cox
Mr. F. W. Cox
Dr. H. L. Cum...
ing
Mr. & Mrs. E. ...
Davison
Mr. G. R. Dunn
Mrs. F. E. Davis
Mr. A. C. Dodge
Mrs. J. A. Duome
Mr. H. J. Eddo
Cavaleiros E. Elec...
Signorita Ele...
Miss E. Eadith
Miss K. Evanson
Mr. V. Ferguson
Mr. G. H. Fox
Miss R. Freider
Mr. J. A. Furtado
Flag Capt. & Mrs. ...
Fisher
Capt. & Mrs. A. ...
Foster
Mrs. J. M. Good...
Mr. A. O. Glass
Mr. N. C. Galuzzi
Mr. J. S. B. Gar...
diner
Mr. & Mrs. J. J. ...
Gorman
Mrs. C. Henriquez
Lt. H. H. D. ...
Hemmer
Mr. & Mrs. P. ...
Hollingsworth
Capt. T. P. Hall
Mr. G. Harper
Mr. A. H. Hansen
Mr. W. P. Hob...
hauer
Mr. A. H. Shelton
Hooper
Mr. James Ishister
Capt. and Mrs. R. ...
Jones

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

WITH STERLING UNCONTROLLED. Philadelphia, March 28.—A great deal of speculation has been aroused among importers and exporters here as to the probable effect of this week's decline in sterling exchange and francs will have upon this country's foreign trade. That the fall, unless checked, will tend to curtail shipments in many lines is admitted, but it is held that the goods in most cases are so urgently needed that little fear of serious incursions on exports need be felt at this time. The shipper on this side is simply adding the difference to the price of his goods. This is notably applicable in the case of cotton. With no war risks to provide for and with cheaper shipping facilities, the foreigner is actually getting his cotton at a better figure than during the war, despite the depreciation in exchange. Other shippers in many instances quote in dollars in making foreign contracts, and draw sterling drafts in as many dollars as they wish to secure. Therefore the burden falls on the buyer. The difficulty is that the American manufacturer who does not sell for dollars does not know how to figure on the future, being unable to tell what the rate of exchange will be a week or a month hence. But little apprehension is entertained as to shifting the increasing costs to the foreign purchaser, save in lines where the goods might be bought cheaper in other countries.

MERCHANTS' CONFERENCE AT VLADIVOSTOK.

On May 19th, a private conference of the whole of the merchants at Vladivostok took place. The following resolution was passed:—(1) To petition the Omsk "government" in the temporary closing of all Russian frontiers, tht the importation of goods other than food-stuffs and the other first necessities; (2) to petition the same government re: the use of the stores under custody of the Custom House, Vladivostok; (3) to order the Russian merchants to refuse the execution of any orders from abroad and also the payment of foreign bills of lading, way bills, and other commercial documents, and to cancel all the orders outstanding as far as commercial ethics permit; (4) to encourage the merchants to roster export trade; and (5) to fix the maximum prices of all commodities and to issue a law penalizing the sale of goods above the maximum prices. In addition to the above, they decided to close all money-exchangers, to withdraw from circulation all currency other than the notes issued by the Siberian/Omsk government, and to compel all industrial and trade concerns to sell their stocks at the minimum profit.

PEAK HOTEL.

Corrected to 30th May, 1919.
Mr. J. H. Adams Mrs. J. Kennedy
Mr. C. L. Allen Mr. T. Kennedy
Mrs. R. Almond Mrs. Kilbre and
Mr. E. M. Anger child
Mr. F. G. Becke Capt. H. Larsen
Mrs. C. Bodona Mr. H. G. Larson
Mr. M. Baker Mr. S. F. McBrown
Mr. L. E. Brown Mr. J. Macfarlane
Mr. J. J. Barry Mr. & Mrs. Molino
Mr. J. Bainbridge Capt. Mountain
Mr. A. E. Batt Mr. O. H. G. Nicoll
Mr. & Mrs. Bridger & family Mr. E. R. Osborne
Mr. E. W. Bullock Mr. F. A. Pates
Mr. D. P. Chapple Mrs. W. C. Passmore
Mr. J. G. Chadwick Mr. W. J. Reynolds
Mr. Chon Sing and son Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Richardsons
Mr. R. G. Douglas Mr. W. E. Dekker
Mr. W. E. Elford Miss Fawell
Mr. J. Forrest Mr. Robertson
Mr. J. Farrell Mr. R. K. Spencer
Mr. J. F. Fletcher Mr. H. E. Scriven
Mr. J. F. Forth Mr. & Mrs. Stewart and family
Mr. J. D. Forrest Mr. T. E. Williams
Mr. & Mrs. Gregory Mr. W. W. Underwood
Mr. J. H. W. Goodwin Mr. & Mrs. W. W. Watson
Mr. W. D. Hawkes Capt. J. E. Williams
Mr. J. P. Hughes Master C. Haunes
Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Hammes Miss F. Hammes
Mr. A. Hass Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Walker
Mr. A. Harrison Mr. C. G. E. Watson
Mr. B. Jones Mr. J. Welch

ST. GEORGE'S HOTEL.

Corrected to 30th May, 1919.
Mr. & Mrs. C. T. ...
Bannerman Mr. A. Holm
Mr. W. R. Becton Mr. H. O. Kasper
Mr. Wm. Blackett Mr. A. Kirk
Mr. & Mrs. E. P. ...
Boyes Mr. & Mrs. I. J. ...
Lieut. J. J. Bryant, R.C. ...
Mr. & Mrs. Bryant Mr. Mathiasen and child
Mr. & Mrs. ...
Byrd Mr. H. W. Morse
Mr. S. S. Church Mr. E. J. ...
Mr. J. Cruckshank Mr. E. ...
Mr. S. T. Esbeld ...
son

PALACE HOTEL.

Corrected to 30th May, 1919.
Mr. C. Alexander Mr. D. H. Martin
Mr. M. Chodat Mr. N. G. Olson
Mr. J. Crookshank Mr. I. Pooley
Miss Dominique Mr. P. Polley
Mr. E. S. Denner Mr. W. Robertson
Mr. T. D. Hartley Mr. D. Robertson
Mr. W. W. Hipkin Mr. H. J. Rose
Mr. T. W. Hardley Mr. J. Simons
Mr. J. Jack Mr. L. J. Smith
Mr. G. Lemire Mr. Allan Stewart
Mr. F. Moritz Mr. A. Stewart
Mr. J. M. Moir Mr. C. J. Tuck
Miss N. Macmillan Mr. P. J. Vick

NOTICE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, 11th June, 1919,

commencing at 2.45 p.m.

at No. 74 The Peak

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

Also

One Small Grand Piano by

"John Broadwood & Sons"

And

1 B.S.A. Match Rifle with accessories

1 22-Bore Miniature Rifle by

"Greener"

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

On view from Tuesday, the 10th inst.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

Auctioneer."

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

NOTICE.—Chiu Lin Fong, who has for some time past been employed by us as our Compradore, has now resigned from that position, and will henceforth possess no authority to act for us in anyway. All persons (if any) who have claims against him or ourselves in respect of anything done by him as our Compradore are requested to notify us of such claims before the 15th day of June next."

Dated this thirty-first day of May 1919.

VLADIVOSTOK.

On May 19th, a private conference of the whole of the merchants at Vladivostok took place. The following resolution was passed:—(1) To petition the Omsk "government" in the temporary closing of all Russian frontiers, tht the importation of goods other than food-stuffs and the other first necessities; (2) to petition the same government re:

the use of the stores under custody of the Custom House, Vladivostok; (3) to order the Russian merchants to refuse the execution of any orders from abroad and also the payment of foreign bills of lading, way bills, and other commercial documents, and to cancel all the orders outstanding as far as commercial ethics permit; (4) to encourage the merchants to roster export trade; and (5) to fix the maximum prices of all commodities and to issue a law penalizing the sale of goods above the maximum prices. In addition to the above, they decided to close all money-exchangers, to withdraw from circulation all currency other than the notes issued by the Siberian/Omsk government, and to compel all industrial and trade concerns to sell their stocks at the minimum profit.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

London, 15th January 1919.

LESSONS IN CHINESE

Mr. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate

in Medicine, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in this Colony for two years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to the Chinese examination, and is prepared

of a trial rate of £10 per month.

He also a good method of teaching Chinese language.

Those interested in learning the Chinese language are requested to write care of "Hongkong Telegraph" Office, or direct to Mr. 128 Wellington Street, Hongkong, or to Mr. 128 Edinburgh and Ava, Old Supreme Court, Grosvenor.

BABCOCK & WILCOX, LTD.

103 Szechuan Road, Shanghai

Hongkong, 16th May, 1919.

NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1914).

NOTICE: Subscribers to the above Loan are hereby notified that redemption of the Bonds drawn on 15th May (second drawing) will begin on 30th June, 1919.

Payment in cash or its equivalent will be made at the Bank of China and the Bank of Communication or any of the branches of the above Banks and also at the Shanghai office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corporation.

Any Bond of which the following are the two terminal numbers, namely, 65, 12, 26, 32, 45, 48, 55, 64, 74, 89 and 94, is a drawn Bond.

F. A. AGLEN.

Inspector General of Customs.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted by the above pharmacy at 32, Queen's Road, Central will on 15th June next be transferred to A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., the Hongkong Dispensary, who will take over the stocks, proprietary medicines and prescription books. Customers requiring prescriptions repeated will be able to get them dispensed at the Hongkong Dispensary.

CARLTON HOTEL.

Corrected to 29th May, 1919.

Mr. & Mrs. H. J. ...

A. Holm

Mr. H. O. Kasper

Mr. A. Kirk

Mr. G. Mellies

Mr. & Mrs. I. J. ...

Leusden

Mrs. J. Mathiasen and child

Mr. H. W. Morse

Mr. E. J. ...

Sutton

Mr. R. H. ...

Watkinson

Carlton Hotel.

Mr. William Hume

Mr. J. Home

Mr. W. Jones

Mr. L. Jackson

Mr. J. Kelly

Mr. B. Karpano

Mr. B. Korstel

Mr. J. Lane

Mr. H. Madill

Mr. N. Nagle

Mr. J. Neale

Mr. M. Reidie

Mr. W. Ross

Mr. C. B. ...

Smith

Mr. F. L. ...

Selwood

Mr. W. ...

Stephens

Mr. E. Shevelov

Mr. C. Story

Mr. A. C. Thomas

Mr. M. Vladimiroff

Mr. W. de Vries

Mr. P. Walpe

Mr. S. Williams

Mr. T. ...

Wray

Mr. E. ...

Yee

Zayn

NOTICES.

"Embassy"

Virginia Cigarettes

Finest Quality

The kind of quality that not only pleases the smoker but gratifies an ideal of the manufacturers to produce the finest of Virginia Cigarettes.

This advertisement is issued by British American Tobacco Co., China Ltd.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE TREATY.

Peking, June 8.
The Foreign Ministry's proposal that China sign the Peace Treaty, with a reservation regarding the Shantung question, has come before the Lower House in the form of a Bill and been agreed to.

THE BOYCOTT MOVEMENT.

Shanghai, June 7.
The Government has suddenly changed its policy on learning the news that all shops in Shanghai are closed. All the students have been released and the military guards been withdrawn from the educational institutions.

A gathering of over three hundred people, representing educational, industrial, commercial, and Press societies, held a meeting in the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce room and decided to despatch a telegram to Peking demanding the punishment of the traitors within three days; otherwise, they will pay no taxes.

Labourers in Shanghai have agreed to join the strike movement to-day.

Nanking, Yangchow, Ningpo and Sunkiang have followed the example set by Shanghai and decided to join the boycott movement.

To consider the situation created by the closing of native shops in Shanghai, which is interfering with business transactions, the Consuls have held a meeting, at which it was decided that a telegram be sent to the various foreign Ministers in Peking asking them to confer with the Government in order to effect a settlement.

The Faculties in Peking University have decided not to recognise Hu Yun-yuen as President.

About thirty students in Wuchang and Hankow have been arrested for making public speeches. The Tuchun of Hupeh has issued instructions that the troops shoot without mercy the demonstrators. Three students have been seriously injured and one has died.

POST OFFICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers etc. for their use handed in at the G.P.O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

INWARD MAILS.

Japan—Per ARRATOON APCAR, 9th June.
Japan—Per TOKIWA MARU, 10th June.
U.S.A.—Per VENEZUELA, 11th June.
Manila—Per FUSHIMI MARU, 11th June.
U.S.A. Canada and Japan—Per SHANGHAI and North China—Per PERSIA MARU, 13th June.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHINHUA, 10th June, 1 p.m.

Shanghai N. China & Japan via Kobe—Per MISHIMA M., 10th June, 19 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per TEAN, 10th June, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 10th June, 1 p.m.

Saturday, 21st June.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per NIKKO MARU, 21st June, 10 a.m.

Sunday, 22nd June.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, C. & S. America & EUROPE VIA CANADA—Per FUSHIMI M., 22nd June, 9 a.m.

TIDE TABLE.

From 9th June to 15th June

| | High Water Hongkong Mean Tide | Low Water Hongkong Mean Tide |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Mon. | 10.10 | 1.10 |
| Tues. | 10.10 | 1.10 |
| Wed. | 10.10 | 1.10 |
| Thurs. | 10.10 | 1.10 |
| Fri. | 10.10 | 1.10 |
| Sat. | 10.10 | 1.10 |
| Sun. | 10.10 | 1.10 |
| Morn. | 10.10 | 1.10 |
| Afternoon | 10.10 | 1.10 |

CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "WESTVACA"

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon wharf and Gojowa Co. Ltd. and stored at consignee's risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before bills of lading can be counter-signed.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on June 10th at 10 o'clock.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after June 12th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 5th June, 1919.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:

Hingwui from Shanghai.
Liyeutsi, No. 28, Yiliisin Street from Peking.

Harry Hiers, ss Empress of Russia, from Southbenning.
Taifookshingtai, from Dairen.
Bosbois, from New York.

Wangyung, Kongho Hotel, from Shanghai.

Wingchungshing, Winglock Street, from Yokohama.

Kianguan, from Amoy.

Jooborgsing, Robinson Road, from Shanghai.

Baer, Hongkong Hotel from Yokohama.

Sakata, Natsubara, from Kobe.

Ford, Jardine, from Tientsin.

Kinshing, from Kobe.

Chentzilin Yueneoi, Western Market, from Kobe.

Hulianghsien Chunghuan, Kungho Hotel, from Shanghai.

Kwanhung, from Amoy.

Mrs. Lui c/o Chankuei, from Amoy.

Yeechong, from San Francisco.

Yunnan Hengchingtai Hengchingtai, Haiphong Tatoa, from Shanghai.

Yuetang, from Shanghai.

Katotokikazu c/o Yoroma, from Yamatoootaki.

Ashley Pierce, from Shanghai.

Tahing, from Amoy.

Yungsang Chungway, from Shanghai.

Neesengloong Yteckie from Shanghai.

Woofoshang, from Shanghai.

Admiral Rodgers Gunboat Generalalava, from Peking.

H. C. CARSTENSEN,

Act. Superintendent, Hongkong June 6, 1919.

HOTELS.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

15 MINUTES FROM LANDINGS STAGE.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MRS. BLAIR.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by Wilson, at 11, Ice House St.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.



MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

TAKASHIMA OCHEI, NAGASAKI, TSUDIKAKE,

YOSHINO-TANI, HOSHIO, NAMAZU, SAYO,

KANADA, SHINNEYU, KAMIYAMADA, BIBAI

AND OTUBARI COAL MINES.

Agents for SANITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES:

NAGASAKI, KARATSU,

WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KORE,

OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA,

YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE,

MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOSTOK,

PEKING, TIENTSIN, Dairen,

TSINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,

TAIPEH, HONGKONG, CANTON,

HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE,

CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

Cable Address:

Hongkong—“IWASAKI”

Canton, Haiphong—

“IWASAKI”

Codes:—Al, A.B.C. 5TH ED.

Western Union and Bentley's

AGENCY FOR THE OSAKA

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE

CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to:

S. SAYEKI, Manager,

No. 11, Pader Street, Hongkong

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE

MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY.

A THREE-DAY TREAT.

HANDS UP

Episode 9 "Leap Through Space." Episode 10 "Sun Message."

TOTO COMEDY

GREAT WATER PERIL.

TO-NIGHT MATINEE at 5 p.m.

THE DESERT MAN

STRING BAND TO-NIGHT.

THE CORONET

Will be closed until

TUESDAY, when

“SOLD FOR MARRIAGE”

will be screened.

HOTELS.

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

Operating:

THE HONGKONG HOTEL The leading Hotel in the Far East.

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL (opening in the Summer of 1919) The coming seaside resort of South China.

THE HOTEL MANSIONS (Office premises)

The headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, and the leading American business concerns.

The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and instituted motor transportation, are specialists in outside catering such as banquets, dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment, decorations, furnishings, and music.

Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or representatives will call on communicating with